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C. F. BRUGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1865. No. 1-4

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The prices of many kinds of dry goods have fluctuated so considerably lately, that the shrewdest operators have been completely nonplussed; this state of things, we are informed, was the result of efforts on the part of large eastern jobbers to compel manufacturers to lower their prices. The great trade sales of this week, amounting to some three millions dollars, have had the effect to give steadiness to prices, and an upward tendency, also, making it to the interest of buyers to make their purchases at once. All descriptions of goods offered sold very low, and we are glad to be able to inform our readers that a large proportion of them have found their way to Pittsburgh, and may be found at the establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co.'s 57 Market street—having bought largely they propose offering them at wholesale and retail, beginning with Monday next, at the reduced rates at which they were bought, notwithstanding prices have since advanced. Buyers at retail and country merchants should bear this sale in mind, the prices of many articles will be about one-half of what they have been.

J. M. Wehli, the Great Pianist,

Who lately arrived in this country, under the management of Mr. Strakosch, made his *debut* in New York on the 14th inst. The critic of the New York *Tribune* says:—"He has a beautiful *mechanique*, as one whose fingers have been educated in faithfully and so admirably that he is said to have two right hands; although, if we wish to compliment him, we should say he has two *left* hands, so perfect is his left hand in mechanism. He possesses a charm of manner, a gracefulness of thought, and an elegance and sweetness of expression which is fascinating in a high degree." Mr. Wehli uses the Chickering Pianos, and of the one which he had at his concert, the *Tribune* remarks:—"The Chickering Piano upon which he played is one of the finest instruments, if not the finest, we ever heard in a concert room. Its tone was surprisingly beautiful, round, rich, powerful and brilliant. In the most rapid passages, and in the passages of the greatest force, every note was perfectly articulate, and its sustaining or singing quality was as vocal as a rich human voice. It is by exalted universal admiration."

Mons. De Long's Fashionable Dancing Academy.

Third and last term of the season. There is ample time for a full quarter, as the academy will remain open until June first. Those who contemplate joining the classes should apply at once as there will be no more pupils taken after March 15th. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

Wanted,

At once, two good Iron Frame Forgers. Want none but good experienced hands. Constant employment given. Call at 58 Wood street. Day & Hayden.

Also, want four Wrought Iron Bit Forgers. Constant employment given. Day & Hayden.

Mr. Teledoux's Concert.

The sale of secured seats for Mr. Teledoux's concert commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at C. C. Meller's store, 81 Wood street.

D. Cowley, M D,
Homœopathist, No. 298 Penn street.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

It is known that just after the fall of Fort Fisher, the rebels commenced evacuating Wilmington, and moving cotton to the interior, but that ten days ago there was still from 30,000 to 50,000 bales left behind it the War Department. Most of this has fallen into Schofield's hands.

The sloop of War Hartford, famous as a flagship of Admiral Farragut, and the Brooklyn which rendered such great services under Capt. Alden, are both being fitted out for service. The Hartford will probably go to Brazil, and the Brooklyn to the East Indies.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, says Should the whole seaboard be evacuated and detachments that have been guarding the cities concentrated, our army will be strengthened, while the enemy will be weakened and unable to hold the places we have evacuated. The fall of Richmond itself, apart from the moral question involved in the fact that it has been the great objective point of four years' war, and also the fact that it is the principal workshop of the Confederate armies, would not involve the failure of our cause.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of February 8th, states that there are within that city, of good inhabitants, fully four hundred families that depend on the city and county for the necessaries of life.

Major-General Palmer, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Kentucky, arrived at Louisville on Saturday.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence

The Pittsburgh Academy of Music—The Prevention of Railroad Accidents—Our Dead at Gettysburg.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1865.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Music names as Commissioners Henry M. Murray, John McD. Crossan, Charles C. Mellor, D. A. Stewart, W. M. Hersh, J. D. Scully, P. R. Mertz, O. P. Scaife, W. P. Weyman, G. Follansbee, J. H. Sewell, W. Stevenson, A. Fleming, S. Woods, H. Kleber, Geo. H. Holliman, E. H. Stowe, T. S. Blair, C. D. Brigham, W. W. Ward, George W. Reitzhoover, B. H. Painter, G. W. Dilworth, C. H. Wolff, F. Kramer, R. G. Bushnell, Alexander Chambers O. McClintock, D. M. Egerton, John Scott, H. Brady Wilkins, W. J. Anderson, W. P. Marshall, D. M Book, M. W. Acheson, Jno. Fleming, A. S. Bell, R. W. Mackey, R. Owens, J. S. Brown, C. H. Paulson, G. H. Thurston, G. W. Hailman, C. B. Herron, L. Childs, S. Boyner, A. Carnegie, W. Frew, C. W. Batchelor, W. Dalzell, C. L. Caldwell, J. W. Carr, H. Holdship, R. B. Townsend, C. J. Clarke, O. O. Phillips, and R. T. Leech, Jr.

Public notice is to be given of the time when the books will be opened, and the books are to be kept open until $300,000 are subscribed. Each subscriber at the time of subscribing shall pay $2 50 on each share, out of which money shall be paid the expenses of soliciting the subscriptions and incidental charges. When thirty thousand dollars or three thousand shares are subscribed the Commissioners shall call the names of the subscribers and the amount subscribed to the Governor, who shall issue his letters patent. The capital stock may be increased $300,000, and the officers are to consist of a President, Treasurer, Secretary, Solicitor, nine Directors, and such other officers as they may deem necessary.

Section five provides that the annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in June, when the reports forth and annual statements of the affairs of the corporation shall be made.

Section seven gives the power to purchase and hold such real estate as may be required, and to erect thereupon and furnish a building suitable for the representation of operatic and dramatic performances, which they may use themselves or lease, and if deemed advisable may also have certain parts of the building for stores or offices.

The following is the substitute offered by Mr. Clymer, relative to railroad accidents, which, for some unaccountable reason, still remains unpassed:

Be it enacted, &c. That in all cases of accident on railroads in this Commonwealth resulting in death or injury to individuals, whether to passengers or employees, it shall be the duty of the conductor or other person in charge of the train, to give immediate notice by telegraph to the principal office of said company, stating the extent of the injuries and the names of the persons killed or injured so far as they can be ascertained, which said notice the train on said company shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place in all the telegraph stations of said company, and a failure on the part of the said conductor or person having charge of said train to give such notice shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, or either, in the discretion of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which the accident shall occur; and a neglect on the part of the company to post said notice as aforesaid, shall cause said company to be liable to a fine of $5,000, to be paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and if not paid within sixty days after such accident, to be sued for and collected in the name of the Commonwealth, by the Attorney General, in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Lee, Slack and Nelson, of the House, have just returned from Gettysburg, whither they were sent to consult with Mr. Wills, the State Agent, relative to Pennsylvania's dead in the National Cemetery. Some will remember that some months ago a resolution was adopted providing time ago a resolution was adopted providing for the printing of ten thousand additional copies of the report of last year relative to the small tract of consecrated ground, and the committee bring back with them a handsome lithograph of the monument to be erected, a small plate of the monument to be published with the new edition of the report. Although the ground was covered with snow, the outlines of the committee were enabled to view the improvements which have thus far been made. A handsome stone building for the custodian of the ground has been erected near the entrance way, a substantial stone wall around the plot has been partially constructed, and each State division is to be surrounded by a granite wall, in which will be placed a tablet having upon it the name of the interred soldiers, the regiment to which he belonged, and the State from which he entered the service. A contract has been made with a person in New Jersey, who was the lowest bidder, to place at the head of each grave a neat head stone.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM RICHMOND.

Affairs at Charlotte, South Carolina.

Situation of the Confederacy Critical.

A Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

A Review of the Situation.

Arming of Negroes Demanded

Severe on the Gulf States

Letter from Gen. Lee on Arming the Slaves.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

The Richmond papers of the 23d have been received. The following is a full abstract of their contents:

The *Inquirer* says:—The affairs are becoming interesting in the vicinity of Charlotte, on account of the near proximity of the enemy. We take the following paragraph from the *Daily Bulletin* of the 17th:—On Wednesday night our city was placed under martial law, comparatively speaking, and woe to the unfortunate wight who chanced to stalk forth after the ringing of the nine o'clock bell. Charlotte is now overrun with refugees.

It is almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain shelter for those already here, and we hear that large numbers are yet to come. Under the circumstances, we think it nothing but right that those abroad who may be fleeing from the enemy should be made acquainted with the true state of affairs here, in order that they may seek shelter elsewhere. Our citizens, we say, have done, and will do, all they can to assist the unfortunates, be they rich or poor, but they are now overtaxed, and we would, therefore, in all kindness suggest to those who may be leaving their homes to get to the country, or some place other than Charlotte.

The *Whig* says editorially: In view of the fact that our position as a people is critical, it is respectfully suggested that all persons in the Confederacy observe Friday, the 10th day of March, appointed a day of fasting and prayer, with more earnestness and solemnity than has yet been manifested, and to that end, it is proposed: First—That all churches shall have at least three public services, the first early in morning; the second, at eleven o'clock, and the third, in the afternoon or at night. Second—That as free from railroad as it will be, the doors open and the services in operation without intermission during the whole day, the ministers relieving one another in their turn, and the whole people going and coming as they may need. Third—That the country churches protract their services through four or five hours. Fourth—That the people really humble themselves, and by all means thereto eat no more food than be necessary to keep up their health. Fifth—That all light conversation and unseasonable amusements be discarded, and the day be truly observed as a day of humiliation. If there be any virtue in a day of fasting and prayer it should be observed as directed. Heretofore many have kept it as a mere holiday. This cannot be expected to elicit God's blessing. Our condition now is such that trifling is madness. If we give all our time and hearts to it for that one day, we may look for a great blessing.

The *Inquirer* contains the following significant editorial: "Virginia did not commence this war, nor did Tennessee, Missouri or Kentucky. Its magnitude and losses were proved by those on whom the brunt of battle would fall. The States further South, protected by those on the border, repelled advance, rejected connection, and, with fancied security, cut the fastening which bound us together, and cast Virginia and her children on the exposed Western shore, amid horrible and terrific increasing war. In vain did these States foretell the future, and protest against the ungenerous rashness of those who expected, by the misfortune of others, to escape the calamities of civil strife. We told them that the storm would indulge its fury on our soil. We pictured to them a desolated country, pillaged fields, burning towns, insurgent slaves, and a hired soldiery inflamed to crime by the smooth skin of women on the ottoman and the silver plate on the board.

"Neither did these just appeals, nor the terrific fate, which was increasing and advancing, check the selfish impetuosity of those who risked little of the disaster to be endured by others. We are told we must follow our own people or be against them. The alternative presented an abhorrence to common enemies, or an abandonment of common blood. The choice was made, and we, under a solemn compact to stand faithfully together until complete victory blessed our struggle. Amid all the ceremonies of national birth the States stood shoulder to shoulder in the cause, and by sacred oaths pledged all the lives, all interests, and all property in mutual support and for general relief from the horrors of war, and by a bond which united those who were struggling to save all that is prized among men there was nothing too sacred to appropriate or abandon, except plighted faith to be true to each other. These oaths of Virginia and her frontier children have not been broken. The lives of their people are now in trenches with a daily sacrifice equal to the necessities of defence. Nearly all their property has been yielded to the enemy in obedience to the request of strategetic movements. Slaves have been appropriated and losses suffered according to the demands of the advancing enemy. These appropriations of territory and slaves by these States was as much a voluntary contribution by them to the wants of war, as if bills of grant and emancipation had been passed, and treaties of separate sovereign consummated. They were a part of the price contemplated at the time the struggle commenced to be paid for blessings to be common to all, but the tide is now rolling towards those States who made the fight, who affirmed success or universal destruction, and who swore the oath. This oath has been broken, and they by whom the first blow was stricken are the first to desert those whose breasts have so far received the fury of the storm raised by others.

"For the Border States have offered lands and slaves as a necessary sacrifice of success, they still declare that wife, child, bride, and a free tongue and an unclaimed neck are things to be fought for. They say to the States of the Gulf: "Now make the same contributions of lands and slaves that you forced us to make, and sentiments, relations and people will be secured." On Monday the compact, the mutual support, was broken. The bill to appropriate the slaves so as to secure honorable exit or use was defeated in the Senate chiefly by the vote of the Gulf States. The Border States had previously contributed their slaves for common defence. It made no difference whether these slaves were lost to their owners by strategy of war or by the action of Congress, these were equally sacrifices of property to the national defence. Sacrifices foretold by some, and which all swore to share alike. The vote by which that bill was lost must be recounted. The vote must be given or we may perish. They who watch the destinies of the State declare its wants and demand relief for whom the love of the people is only exceeded by his own pure affection for his country. The hero of twenty victories and the conqueror of every honorable aspiration implores the recreant States not to abandon the glory he won for them at Chancellorsville and not to refuse the liberty he secures by his arms around the still unconquered capital of Virginia.

"The army demands that its depleted ranks shall be strengthened by more men, of whatever color, and it is sometimes impolitic to refuse demands of an army like that which Lee commands. The border States insist that such laws as are necessary to save the State shall be passed, even though those laws affect the slaves in the South, as the war has affected them on the frontier. That the South must be reconciled. Perish property and all the luxuries of profit, we will protect our social existence, and our pride as freemen. We prefer to do this by manly battle, but if they who demand to share our success now refuse to use the means to earn that success, they can so act, but our wives and our honor must still be our own. The difficulty in obtaining peace has been slavery. The appropriation by the border States of their slaves to public use has removed that difficulty in negotiations by them with the enemy. There is not a slave in Kentucky, Missouri or Tennessee. Slavery has disappeared in one half of Virginia, and practicably exists no where in her limits. Let such appropriation of interest be at once made as will save to each State the rights of an unconquered people, if this be refused and the sacrifices of war are so imposed on some as to imperil all relations without which life itself is intolerable, then let provisions of safety be immediately made by those who value family and individual pride above sordid property, and let those who are willing to have masters above that they may live upon the hoped of having slaves beneath them, read their fate with the enemy now thundering at their gates. Perhaps it would be well for the Gulf States to reconsider their vote. Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky will yet see that their people be not slaves, in order that the inconvenience of war may not be felt on the Congaree and Tombigbee."

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Thursday, February 23d, has the following. It says: The following letter from the Commander-in-Chief is published because the importance and urgency of the situation at issue overrules all the considerations which might prompt a less public use of it with the great mass of our people. Nothing more than his letter is needed to settle every doubt and silence every objection. The few civilians who may insist on opposing the opinion whether as to the military necessity or military expediency of what General Lee says will incur not only the imputation of presumption, but a responsibility to the country which no man could support. The opinion of General Lee may be repudiated or it may be adopted. It is too clear to be compromised or evaded.

HEADQUARTERS, C. S. ARMIES, February, 15th 1865.

To Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I think the measure not only expedient, but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them against us, if he gets possession of them, as his present numerical superiority, will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country. I cannot see the wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may, by timely action and judicious management, use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war, without overtaxing its capacity and imposing great suffering on our people, and I believe we should provide for a protracted struggle and not merely for a battle or a campaign.

In answer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, negroes under proper circumstances will make efficient soldiers. I think we could do at least as well with them as the enemy and attaches great importance to their assistance. Under good officers and good instructions, I do not see why they should not become soldiers.

They possess all the physical qualities and much of the mental and moral, and a good foundation for discipline. They furnish more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which own their efficiency to discipline. I think those who contribute should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise in my opinion to require them to remain slaves. The reward to justify the risk should, to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft, I think, would be likely to bring out the best class, and the course would make the war more distasteful to their owners. Whether, as a matter of right, Congress would authorize their reception into the service, and empower the President to call upon individual States or States as are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming I am unable to say. The experiment, and I should succeed, the most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if the individual States remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstructions.

I think the matter should be left as far as possible to the people and the States. If this be done, can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions which might, in the end, prove to be the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trials.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
[Signed] R. E. LEE, General.

Captore of Wilmington.

Official Report of Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MALVERN, } FEAR RIVER, Feb. 22, 1865. }

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated and is in possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson I pushed forward gunboats up as far as the water would permit. The army pushed up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river. After passing Town Creek buoying out the middle ground at Log Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over and opened a fire on Fort Strong, which was commanding the principal obstructions, where the rebels had also sunk a large steamer, the Governor Eason. During the night some of the Rebels from the fort, Now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the Sassacus but did no harm. All was still terrific badly. No lives were lost. That night, the 22d the Rebels sent down two hundred floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force picketboats out and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the Osceola and blew her wheel house to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead on both boards, doing damage done to her hull. Some of the vessels picked up torpedoes with their torpedo nets. Next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river.

Yesterday evening Gen. Ames with his division moved within a short distance of the fort, and had a severe engagement with the rebels. In hearing musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid firing on Fort Hall along the enemy's lines. The fire responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that Gen. Terry was within three miles of the city, the road was clear to Wilmington. The Montauck could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some time. I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong at noon to-day. We all fired a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

From Cairo and Below.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified by Louisiana.

Obstructions in the Mississippi River.

CAIRO, February 25.

The steamer Swan, from New Orleans on the 18th, passed up for St. Louis.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was ratified by the State of Louisiana on the 17th, by both Houses.

In the Louisiana Legislature Mr. Hill introduced a memorial signed by about five thousand colored men, asking the right of suffrage. The resolution was read and referred to a select committee.

At a special meeting of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce on the 18th, a Committee was appointed and instructed to memorialize Congress for an appropriation for removing the obstructions in the passes of the Mississippi river, as the mud and other material accumulated there have become so great as to prove a source of considerable risk, delay and inconvenience to underwriters, ship owners, &c.

Also, to represent to the Postmaster General delays and irregularities of the mails by threat obstructions, and great injury resulting therefrom to business of the city, and secure, if possible, a correction of the same.

The 7-30 loan by the First National Bank of Cairo, to date, amounts to one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

The steamer Alice Dean, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed with 360 bales of cotton.

FROM MEMPHIS.

CONFISCATION OF GOODS.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

MEMPHIS, February 23.

All is quiet in our lines. No rebels within miles.

Trade stores outside the line, owned by merchants in this city, were recently closed by the military authorities and all their goods confiscated.

General Roberts, commanding this district, has issued two orders; one of them, No. 16, imposes very heavy penalties on certain parties designated as recognized enemies of the Government. The other order, No. 18, considers the impending bills of indictment, by the Grand Jury, against certain persons for treason, after such persons accepted the President's proclamation of amnesty, as erroneously it announces the intention of the military authorities to view all persons complying with the requirements of the proclamation of amnesty, of December, 1863, keeping them in good faith as fully pardoned of crime, conspiracy, treason and rebellion against the Federal Government, and are not liable to trial therefor by any tribunal, civil or military.

Cincinnati "Enquirer" Office Burned.

CINCINNATTI, Feb. 25.

A fire this morning destroyed the composing room of the *Enquirer* office. The loss is not ascertained. The paper will be issued as usual.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.

Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1 34½ for No 1. Corn quiet. Oats firm at 59c. Whisky dull and declined 2@3c. Provisions dull; city brands of prime mess, $27 50@48. and dull at 21@c. Hogs $3 @3 15. Dressed $3@3 50. Receipts—1,500 bbls flour; 17,000 bushels wheat; 14,000 do corn; 16,000 do oats.

DETAINED.—The Eastern mail train due in this city at 2.40 p. m., was delayed until ten o'clock last evening, on account of a freight train running of the track near Harrisburg.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WILMINGTON!!

DETAILS OF ITS FALL.

Capture of Artillery and Small Arms.

A Large Amount of Cotton and Turpentine Taken.

Gallantry of Union Troops.

Strength of Rebel Fortifications.

Union Losses about two Hundred.

Release of Union Prisoners.

Their Condition truly Horrible.

Casualties at Fort Anderson.

Sherman near Wilmington

WASHINGTON, February 26.

This afternoon's boat brought up the following full details of the fall of Wilmington, from our own correspondent. These are the first authentic particulars that have reached the public:

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 22, 1865—Via Washington, February 26th.—Washington's Birthday, has been fully celebrated in this department. Wilmington, the last of the Atlantic seaboard ports, the last rebel seaport has fallen. Gen. Bragg, in person, left the city on the morning of the 21st. The troops began to move out in the evening, the last leaving before daylight of the 22d. About forty pieces of heavy artillery were left in the works around the city and in the batteries on the river bank, and some ammunition and stores. Gen. Bragg, in person, and the last rebel spiked a gun in the City Hall and one Whitworth gun at the depot. Some five thousand dollars worth of commissary stores were also abandoned. Three locomotives and a dozen cars fell into our hands. Seven hundred bales of cotton were burned in the Government sheds and about three hundred belonging to private individuals. A rebel ram partly finished, three steam mills, three large turpentine works, and additional earthworks, and the railroad and pontoon bridges were destroyed. The railroad depots, car houses, machine shops, and most of the warehouses are uninjured. The extensive government stables were set on fire, but extinguished by the citizens. The ram Chickamauga and two transports escaped up the river.

The Raleigh *Confederate*, two days before the evacuation, charged that 15,000 bales of cotton were concealed in the city. Citizens and merchants place the number at 10,000 bales, and put a high estimate upon the turpentine concealed. Both the cotton and the turpentine will be sent North by Gen. Schofield.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson, early on Sunday morning, the 19th, was followed by an immediate advance on the part of the fleet and the land forces. The fleet was preceded by a skirmish line of yawls, connected by drag ropes, which effectually removed all torpedoes. The rebel rear was overtaken by Col. Moore's brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, from Fort Anderson, in time to extinguish the bridges, leading over the swamps and streams in its rear, and this force uniting with General Cox, on the night before, had reached the line of retreat of the enemy, pushed on to Town creek, where the enemy was strongly posted in works which seemed to defy assault.

Meantime the fleet advanced to the mouth of Town creek, this city, were recently closed by the military authorities and all their goods confiscated.

General Roberts, commanding this district, has issued two orders; one of them, No. 16, imposes very heavy penalties on certain parties designated as recognized enemies of the Government. The other order, No. 18, considers the impending bills of indictment, by the Grand Jury, against certain persons for treason, after such persons accepted the President's proclamation of amnesty, as erroneously it announces the intention of the military authorities to view all persons complying with the requirements of the proclamation of amnesty, of December, 1863, keeping them in good faith as fully pardoned of crime, conspiracy, treason and rebellion against the Federal Government, and are not liable to trial therefor by any tribunal, civil or military.

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VERY LATEST.

From Late Rebel Papers.

The Rebels want the aid of Negroes.

The Senate Denounced for Delay.

The Rebels Becoming Alarmed.

Affairs in Mississippi.

Appeal to the People to resist the Federal Advance.

A Growl at the Rebel Rulers.

A Tribute to Union Colored Troops.

A Probable invasion of the North by Lee.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 26.

The Richmond papers of Friday received are entirely devoid of news from North or South Carolina.

The *Sentinel* makes the following frantic appeal to the Confederate Senate to reconsider its vote on the bill to arm negroes:

"We doubt if the world has ever before known an example such as is presented in the Confederate capital this day. Our armies are outnumbered and pressed by the enemy that seeks nothing else than our utter and eternal destruction. In this extremity a number of citizens are desirous of proffering their servants with the consent of the latter, to assist in the public defense. The General-in-Chief of our armies warmly advises the policy of sending this aid and pleads that it would be a great and essential value. The President and House of Representatives unite in his views. The Government has been empowered to call for the service. The Legislature of the State concurs. The Confederate Senate alone, and the Senate by only one of majority, assumes the responsibility of baffling and disappointing the verdict of all the rest, of voiding the universal will, and of prohibiting to the people and army an aid which the highest professional and the most universal sentiment pronounces to be of extreme consequence.

"Senators, do the last however important their conflicting interests and views, by which you may deem the measure it shall not be conceded. This aid, which either we or the enemy are to have, is now within our reach on the battlefield. All this the Senate decides, and by one majority. That majority is made up, in part, of five Senators from Senator for the State of Virginia, whose capital city is in danger; a Senator for North Carolina, whose capital has been taken, and two Senators from South Carolina whose capital has just been sacked. In the name of our own immediate people we implore our own Senators to reconsider their action; that their course threatens to be injurious, we assure them; that the overwhelming conviction of the people is against it, we believe; that they will hold their present positions will hold them to a full responsibility; that the course they are pursuing will paralyze the energies of the country, while they are exercising trust and power in opposition to the earnest convictions of those who are responsible, and who are to suffer so terribly if they are in error.

We had hoped that the Legislature now in session would do for our Senators what they refuse to do with and its will in the name of the people. We trust that if it has not already done so it will act to-day. If it shall fail of this we appeal to the people and their agents, and have no doubt like a nightmare over our legislative bodies, filling the people with distress and sadness, that they will arouse to urge the people to meet in mass assembly, and decree in a voice that cannot be misunderstood the despotism of the Senate, and to take it under consideration, and their judgment on the course of their report.

"This is no time for slavish delicacy. The public life is in danger, and the public must say whether it shall choose to live rather than die in compliment to one or two of its servants. Let Lee have a good force in North Carolina Church to-morrow night, to consider this question, and declare at least the sentiments of the people in their portion there. The people of some of the counties have spoken. Our gallant soldiers have spoken. Let Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg and Danville, and those representing them in the State and Confederate Councils, if does seem wonderful that people who have been robbed, insulted, and had their watched over by negro servants, are to be told that rather than be defended by them they must ride in peril on the public tide.

Examiner says editorially: The entire force in East Mississippi on Southern soil is supposed to exceed one hundred and forty-five thousand men. The power which proposes to subjugate a population of at least three millions of people, embracing at the present time, all the able-bodied men who are able to bear arms, who may be spared from business productions. The outside effort of the enemy in the field cannot exceed seven to one of their number of population and more than three times that number of fighting men they can muster. Seven millions of people, like the small band of Corinthians, assisted Aboriginal Mexicans, spread consternation, and paralyze wherever they go. The South must appreciate the impression and with a correct knowledge of the fact that their success would depend on their ability to cope with a power of this character, and the issues and the stake was gladly taken up by our chivalrous volunteers, fighting, each man, two, or three, or four to one.

It is now become a question whether the small armies of the enemy, numbering in the aggregate not more than 100,000 men, will be permitted to roam at will over our territory in the presence of more than three times their number of arms-bearing Southern men. The enemy are making this audacious experiment apparently despising the pusillanimity of our quondam chivalry.

They have thrown aside all caution, and, with a temerity as insulting as it has hitherto been successful, are boarding our manhood in the very homestead. If the spirit of the South does not rise up and punish this insolence, subjugation is not far off, and it will so shamefully befall us that neither sympathy nor honor will attend us in our calamity. If the present movements of the enemy are permitted to be successful, as seems likely to be the case, it will become manifest that some inherent demerit in the cause itself, or some ineradicable fault in the authorities which direct public affairs, seems to paralyze the energies of the country, and lay it open to the mercy of the meanest and weakest external foe that may choose to assail it. Let the country be defended and enervated from despair by the cupidity of the rulers to conduct the great contest which has been forced upon them by unworthy hands. Its hopes will revive under the partially new auspices by which the old will be replaced, and the struggle will assume a character that will call forth a unanimity of how many; and if any of said prisoners are still undergoing at Rock Island.

The debate which was made general in its scope of inquiry, and passed.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any person has been held prohibiting persons of color from leaving the District of Columbia without a pass, and whether any order has been issued to that effect, and the Secretary of War furnish a copy of the order to the House, with an explanation or reason for making a distinction in the case.

Mr. ELAINE offered an amendment that persons who have been or may be drafted for one year, who furnished acceptable substitutes for three years shall be exempted from draft for that period. Persons putting in substitutes for three years were exempted from every order. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment that when it is shown that the principal has actually put in an improper subject, that the principal should take his place.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment, as did also Mr. Thayer.

Mr. SCHENCK said the majority on the other side (Democrats) voted against all amendments, and would vote against the bill itself. They did not want a draft.

Mr. ODELL remarked that the gentleman, Mr. Schenck, not only said the majority of the Democratic members voted against the bill, but the Democratic party had arrayed themselves against the Government with almost a united voice.

Mr. SCHENCK—I did say so and I say so yet.

Mr. KALBFUS, rising from his seat excitedly, cried out, it is false, and I will tell the gentleman so here or elsewhere.

When the confusion had somewhat subsided, Mr. Odell, resuming his remarks, said it is not the first time that the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Schenck, has used such language against the Democratic party, with which he (Odell) acted.

Mr. SCHENCK, in his seat, exclaimed: You had better get out of bad company.

Mr. ODELL again protested against such language being applied to the party with which he acted. It was not correct in fact. He only acted with, and for the party because what it was giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

A voice, That's true.)

Mr. ODELL resuming said: When such is the case as that which had been cited by Mr. Schenck reached the Southern States, the inference would be that the North was divided.

Mr. SCHENCK, in his seat, remarked not much.

Mr. ODELL said the language of the gentleman implied that more than half the Democrats of the North were opposed to the government. Now he wanted no such record to go forth to the enemies of the country, and he, Odell, pronounced it false in saying the Democratic party, from the beginning of the war, had been earnestly solicitous to put down the rebellion. He hoped such strictures had been out here for the last time.

After further debate, pending the amendment, it was amended so as to require the principal to be confined in case of a *nonconcealments* or other incompetent person, being placed in the army as a substitute, and holding the principal, the principal however in such case to be held liable for his substitute, unless notice has been furnished to the party within thirty days after the substitute has been mustered in.

The House adjourned.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Reports of Rebel Deserters.

Part of Hill's Corps gone South.

Lee's Army Under Marching Orders.

The Rebel Rams on James River.

Another Raid Expected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

A letter to the *Herald*, from the 6th army corps, dated the 23d, says: Deserters state that several brigades of Hill's corps, have gone to reinforce Beauregard, and the whole of Lee's army is under marching orders.

Another letter, dated the 24th, says, it is known that a considerable portion of the rebel army yesterday was ordered to take four days's cooked rations, and prepare to carry considerable ammunition on the person. More will probably be specified to-day.

Additional precautions are being taken at City Point and other places for the reception of rebel rams, which are expected soon to make another attempt at a raid down James river.

NEW YORK, February 25.

The *Post's* Washington special says: A letter from General Grant, dated the 16th instant, received at town to-day, says that in Sherman's successes continue a few days longer the country can safely indulge in exultation.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that deserters report continued arrival of fresh troops from Beauregard to Lee, and that both rebel and Union armies are extremely watchful.

From the Southwest.

Deserters from Dick Taylor's Army.

Mobile not to be Abandoned.

CAIRO, Feb. 26.

The steamers Liberty and Belle of St. Louis, from Memphis, passed up, the former with 313 bales of cotton for Evansville and the latter with 21 bales for St. Louis.

A Vicksburg correspondent says deserters from Dick Taylor's command declare there is no intention on the part of the rebel authorities to abandon Mobile. That city has been a depot for military material of all kinds, and that the cannon and supplies recently taken to Selma have not been removed. The rebels are determined for the use of Mobile. The rebels believed Selma would be assaulted soon and are trying to put it in good defensive condition without weakening Mobile.

The same correspondent says: The report that Forrest has 25,000 men under him is untrue. He has not over 2,000. Dick Taylor and Forrest together cannot muster 25,000. It is conjected that one of the two corps, which recently left Columbus, Miss., has gone to Mobile.

Three iron clads have been stationed at the mouth of Red river to frustrate any raid on that stream into Mississippi the rebels may design making. Also, to prevent any rebel troops crossing.

It is rumored that Brig. Gen. Meredith has been reinstated.

The steamer Luminary, from New Orleans 19th, arrived, en route for St. Louis.

Much excitement exists in New Orleans in consequence of publicity given to and exposure made of a secret society, having permanent organization and regular meetings. The Society proposed to be Union, but recent developments proved it to be ruled by Confederate sympathizers, whose object is to get political power, and, through that power, protect Secessionists in that city from their just deserts.

New Orleans cotton market strict. Ordinary, 66c; low middling, 71@72. Sugar and molasses in fair demand with a firm market but poorly supplied. Prime sugar 22½; very common 21. Prime molasses, $1 20. Superfine flour, $9 50@9 60; low extra, $10 75.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Military Order.

Singleton and Hughes en route for Richmond.

Probable Evacuation of Petersburg.

Arrival of Rebel Deserters.

New National Banks.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 26, }
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1865. }
(GENERAL ORDER NO. 48.)

Commanding officers will not permit agents or brokers to visit vessels of the Navy for the purpose of inducing men to sign certificates or claims for bounties, or credits, nor will they certify to such paper, nor sign them, but refer the agents or the claims of the men to the bureau of equipment, and recruiting. any person serving on board a naval vessel who shall receive a circular or notice from any of the brokers or any other person inviting his co-operation in procuring credits shall immediately deliver such circular or paper to the commanding officer, under penalty of court martial. When a person on this or board and is accompanied by a State, county or town agent, exhibiting authority as such to pay the local bounty which such credit is to receive a receipt may be given the agent signed by the recruit and certified by the commanding officer; and such enlistment, with the amount of local bounty pa

SPECIAL NOTICES

PARVIANCE'S photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, finish and size, from the pocket-picture de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Conditions of Richmond's Safety.

That the safety of the Rebel capital is somewhat imperilled by the menacing position of our Virginia armies, and by the menacing movements of the veteran columns that are converging upon it from the South and West, is not to be doubted by any one. The conspirators who are condensed at that center naturally feel a lively interest in the issue of what they, not unjustly, denominate the Yankee combinations. And they are endeavoring to mitigate the severity of their suspense by speculating on the prospects. Whether they realize any amusement from the exercise, we are not able to say; but they furnish it to the loyal spectators of their performances.

It will be noticed that the editorial conservators of the Confederacy have very much contracted the sphere of their interest, since General Sherman commenced his northward march. The fate of Richmond has, in their concern, superseded the fate of the Confederacy, a "pent up Utica," instead of "the whole broad continent." Nor does their anxiety for the issue of the question whether their army, in that vicinity, shall gain any great advantage over ours; but whether it shall be able to *save Richmond* from ignobile capture. Well, the wise men there have come to the happy conclusion that Richmond is safe, and the happier one that they are safe in Richmond. To do justice to their modesty, we have to admit that they do not assign any agency to their own righteousness in the saving of the city. It is due, the armies settle the matter, wholly to their ingenuity. They have disposed of SHERMAN by the help of BEAUREGARD, who is, as usual, reported himself as "rushing to the rescue." After this, things can afford, they think, to remain as they were about Richmond. But here is the cheering view of the *Examiner*, in its own words. "Richmond is safe if all parties concerned do their duty; if the new Secretary of War is energetic; if the new Commissary shall be found to have some elementary ideas about food;"—a very moderate demand of qualifications—"and especially if Congress proceed at once with such legislation, for the purpose of giving General LEE control of large numbers of negroes, as that General asks at their hands."

Alas, for the cohort of *ifs*, mustered for the defense of Richmond! Alas for Richmond, whose hopes of salvation depend on such conditions! not one of them would stand a surgical examination—shaky, rickety, rackety conditions.

And yet, this is the best the wise men of Richmond can offer, for the cheer of their own despondency. BEAUREGARD, the nigg-is, and BRECKINRIDGE.

We have been often told by these same wise men, that the Confederacy could exist without Richmond. It now appears that Richmond is the vitality of the Confederacy. But the capitol cannot stand without an army to defend it, and if the army of LEE stay to support the capital, it must share the fate of the capital—probably, the grand design of the "Yankee combinations." The hunt has begun. The tigers are being driven from the jungles with the pen. From Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, they are flying before SHERMAN and Grant. SHERMAN holds the back door, GRANT is ingeniously standing to "shut down" at the right time.

This is our speculation on the situation for ending Richmond, the Confederacy, the army, and the war together. Our prayers go up for the success of the campaign that suggests it.

No Negro Soldiers.

The Senate of the Virginia bogus Legislature—we use the epithet for this distinction, there are so many legislatures in the old dominion—has indefinitely postponed the bill for arming 200,000 slaves. This shows that there is some wit left, even there. It was a foolish thing to talk of; it would have been a fatal thing to do. That General LEE was strongly in favor of the measure shows very plainly that the extreme pressure of our forces has reached not only his military lines, but, also, his military judgment. The rejection of the measure, while the General and the press were urging its adoption, has an extensive significance, too, in reference to the internal condition of affairs in the Rebel Capital.

To arm slaves is a very different thing from arming free men of color. Soldierly qualities lie deeper in men than the skin. Besides, they could not have armed two hundred thousand slaves if the bill had passed, unless it had been "with the shovel and the hoe." If we remember rightly, their great contract for rifles, with their English friends, rot with a hitch somewhere, that kept the Enfields out of their possession, and, besides, the plantation hands could not have been got to trim for meeting Yankee veterans in time to save their dear masters. They might as well begin to put up lightning rods, after the lightning had started, and they could not feed them if they had them. There are plenty of mouths, at present, for the rebel commissariat, which is not likely to improve under the new management of the new commissory, and General Sherman.

So the trembling rebel functionaries in Richmond must look elsewhere than to the Uncle Ned's and the Uncle Tom's, of the plantations, for their help. If they have put their trust in negro flesh, their case is hopeless.

FOURTH OF MARCH.—This day has been suggested, as a proposition for a general concurrence of the loyal people, in expressing their gratulations, and we hope they will embrace a large ingredient of gratitude, for our late national successes against the rebellion. These auspicious events form a series, such as has not occurred since the insurrection began. They form a part of the grand results contemplated in the organization of a campaign that has, in history, few equals in its wisdom, and none in its magnificent proportions. Thus far, it has achieved every successive measure perfectly. It promises well for the future. Further developments will probably be made before the 4th of March. We hope they may be such as will enhance the gladness of that day, and we trust that the favor of heaven will continue the series of triumphs over a traitorous insurrection, till it shall be overthrown completely and forever.

THE INAUGURATION.—The preparations for the Inauguration of President LINCOLN are completed, but the programme has not been announced. DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Chief Marshal of the occasion, is making every arrangement necessary for a grand procession. The inauguration ball will take place on the evening of Monday, March 6th, in the grand hall of the Patent Office building. The supper has been contracted for at $5,000; the music at $1,200. Four thousand invitation tickets are to be printed and will be distributed immediately. The tickets are to be $10 each, admitting a gentlemen and two ladies. If any gentleman desires to take more than two ladies, the charge for each over two will be $2. Any surplus over the expenses is to go to the families of our soldiers in the field.

THE FALL OF GOLD.—The decline in the price of gold is gradual, but it is, therefore, the more safe. That it has borne a supposititious value, no one has doubted. High prices are always incidental to a state of war. The prospects of peace will depress these prices. The accredited currency of the country is the true standard of values to which gold and all other commodities must conform, eventually. It is better that the change should be made gradually than suddenly. The business interests of the country have become so linked with the high price of gold that a sudden restoration to even a healthier standard of values would be unsafe and damaging. Patience and prudence are business virtues, salutary at all times, but essential at such a time as this.

The Kelley Bessemer Process.

The Troy, New York *News* of the 19th inst. contains the following:

"The first bar of steel ever made in this country by the "BESSEMER" process was turned out in the new steel works in the Sixth ward, recently erected by the proprietors of the Rensselaer Iron Works. It is equal to any ever made."

The process called "BESSEMER" in England, was American discovery made by WILLIAM KELLY, formerly of Pittsburgh, some years before "BESSEMER" was heard of as the English inventor, and a patent was duly granted to Mr. KELLY in 1857, which overrides the BESSEMER patent. The KELLY Pneumatic process of this country is the same as the BESSEMER, of England, and has been in operation at the Cambria Iron Works, near Detroit, Michigan, since last November. These works have produced some of the finest quality of steel ever made by the new process, which was converted into boiler plate, bars, rail heads, axles, &c. At these works, the enterprise has proved to be an entire success, and it surprises us to see an article in an Eastern paper, headed, "A Great Mechanical Triumph," "First Bar of Steel," &c., when it is well known that the Wyandot steel Works have been in operation so long, and the Western newspapers have long since ceased to notice the enterprise as anything new. Specimen bars of the Wyandot steel were exhibited at the rooms of the American Iron and Steel Association, in Philadelphia, on the 16th of November last.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INVENTION.—A farmer in Illinois says: "Farmers want a better plow; one that will scour perfectly, and one that will not let any dirt fall in on the land side, nor over the mold board into the furrow; one that will not catch drift under any circumstances; any man who can get up a plow of this description will be a national benefactor. Next, we want a combined reaper and mower that will cut as low as one inch, and as high as twenty-six. We want the straw of our grass, if we choose, left on the ground where it belongs; and also want to shave our meadows clean if we like." These wants, of course, are general to agriculturists, and any one of our inventors who supplies them will be sure to reap a handsome reward. Is there not skill enough among our intelligent mechanics to invent something that will answer such wants?

Prayer for the Country.

The leading pastors of New York city have issued the following address to the clergy of the country, urging an hour of prayer, on Saturday next, for the country:

The undersigned, pastors and ministers of the city of New York, beg leave affectionately to suggest to their brethren in the ministry, and to the churches generally throughout the United States, the propriety of observing the hour from 12 m. to 1 p. m., on Saturday, the 4th of March next, as an hour of prayer for the country.

The inauguration of a new Administration is an event of such significance and moment that the occasion, even under the most ordinary circumstances, might well summon us to united supplication for God's blessing upon those who were publicly undertaking the weighty charge of Government. How much more does the crisis in which we now stand demand our most humble and earnest intercessions?

Four long years of bloody strife have smitten and scourged the nation; yet our Heavenly Father has mingled mercy with every stroke of his chastening hand, till at length hope dawns upon our darkness. Our Congress, too, has by a constitutional majority approved and submitted to the States that noble amendment of our Constitution, which, if adopted, will make it the grandest charter of freedom that the earth has ever seen. What more ever before called a nation to prayer with a voice so imperative and encouraging as this?

Let us, near the city that is, beg leave affectionately to suggest to their brethren in the ministry, and to the churches generally throughout the United States, the propriety of observing the hour from 12 m. to 1 p. m., on Saturday, the 4th of March next, as an hour of prayer for the country.

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the only terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by display ad vertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

For a list of postal laws see first page.

Visit of Committee on Ways and Means

Inspection of the House of Refuge and Dixmont Hospital.

Interesting Proceedings.

The Legislative Delegation, comprising a portion of the Committee of Ways and Means, and some twenty other members of the House, from different parts of the State, visited our House of Refuge on Saturday morning. They were received, on their arrival at the Institution, by President Pennock, Managers McCandless, Schoemaker, Phillips and Jones, Secretary Meeds, H. L. Ringwalt, Esq., Superintendent Kelly and other officials, and after a brief rest were shown through the building. Towards noon they were invited into the chapel, where the inmates had been assembled, and listened to some very good music and to appropriate addresses from Representatives Alleman, of Dauphin; Hakes, of Luzerne; Purdy, of Northumberland, and Glass, of Allegheny, and Senator Bigham. The boys were then arranged in military order in the yard, and were reviewed by the guests, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the admirable military movements of the youthful amateurs, who only needed muskets to make them legitimate soldiers on a small scale. A lunch was then hastily disposed of, and the party, accompanied by several of the officers of the Institution and a number of ladies, proceeded to the Woods' Run Depot, where they took the cars for Dixmont.

At the home for the afflicted children of our Commonwealth they were received by Dr. Reed, and Messrs. John Harper, Isaac Jones, Reuben Miller, jun., and others. After a brief conversation relative to the manner in which the hospital is connected, the guests and officers sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Upon the conclusion of the meal, Mr. R. H. Kerr announced that the following officers had been selected for the occasion:

President—Henry Hakes, Luzerne.

Vice President—James Donnelly; Philadelphia; H. C. Alleman, Dauphin; T. H. Purdy, Northumberland; P. Overton, Somerset, Wyoming; Wm Haslett, Butler; and A. D. Markley, of Montgomery.

Secretaries—R. W. Shenk, Lancaster; S. McKinley, Lawrence; H. L. Ringwalt, Allegheny; and J. Rooley Dunghson, of Philadelphia.

The President upon taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks, and the guests accompanied Dr. Reed through the building, viewing its interior arrangements, and finally entered the chapel, where a large number of the patients, male and female, were assembled. Also some delightful vocal and instrumental music by one of the young lady patients, the following sentiments were offered and responded to by the gentlemen whose names are mentioned:—

"Our distinguished guests—The people are honored by their representatives."—Mr. Alleman.

"Miss Dix, the founder of this noble edifice, and enduring monument of her womanly virtue and Christian charity."—Senator Bigham.

"The memory of George Washington—The Union and Peace."—Mr. Schenck.

"The President of the United States—Let him cement the States—We ask no more, and will take no less."—Mr. Negley.

"Governor Curtin—Honored and respected for his devotion to the Union and the soldiers' friend."—Mr. Purdy.

"Woman—A star of light through life, with this star, we can never wander; Heaven's last but best gift to mankind."—Mr. Glass.

"The Western Home of Refuge; its object—benevolence; an asylum for the destitute; it deserves the fostering care of the Legislators."—Mr. Hakes.

"The worthy ladies of the Superintendents of Dixmont and House of Refuge and their families.

"The Dixmont Asylum and Refuge Institution—Eminently worthy of the protecting care of the General Assembly."

At four o'clock the entire party left for Pittsburgh, well pleased with the interesting scenes they had witnessed during the day.

The members of the Legislature were chaperoned by Messrs. Bigham, Glass and Colville, of Allegheny, and it is understood that all the expenses incident to their visit to Western Pennsylvania, are to be paid from the private purses of some of the Directors of the institutions inspected. They returned home yesterday afternoon.

The Late Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have mentioned in the COMMERCIAL on Saturday morning that an accident had occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lilly's Station, which resulted in the death of two passengers, and the injury of a large number of others. General Thomas Kirby Smith, who was in the train, makes the following statement of the accident, and its cause:—"In consequence of a wreck between two freight trains, near Lewisburg, the Philadelphia train was delayed five hours, and in order to make up for lost time, when the train was again in motion it was run at a very high rate of speed. When turning a sharp curve and on a down grade just after crossing the bridge over Lilly's Run, the speed was not less than thirty-five or forty miles an hour, thus throwing an immense pressure on the outer rails, which could only have been sustained if everything about the track had been in the most perfect order. As was proven by subsequent examination, however, the ties were rotten in the extreme, rotten as punk, and, of course, gave way. The locomotive was first thrown from the track, and ran jogging over the ties some two or three hundred yards, before the coupling began to give way. The gears let rod of the locomotive then broke, and the track at once began spreading. Almost instantly the three rearmost cars were hurled from the track, down an embankment as steep as earth can be piled, and sixty feet in perpendicular height, according to accurate measurement. Two of the cars were sleeping cars, but none of the passengers were lying down at this time, as it was only a little after five o'clock in the evening. It is not known how often the cars were turned over in their fearful plunge. They were broken to pieces, and one of them, the middle one, which is believed to have been turned over twice, had its roof torn off, and between the roof and one of the sides the men Cann and Wright were jammed to death. Several ladies in this car were very badly injured. So steep was the embankment down which the cars had plunged, that ropes had to be employed, and the car seats used as sledges to drag to the top the wounded and dead. As soon as the cars had landed, they took fire from the stoves, and but for the prompt exertions of the passengers would have been burned up and the loss of life much greater. Snow and what water could be got from the run, where the car was broken, and carried in the hats of the passengers, were the agents employed to check the flames. Twenty-three persons were seriously injured, in addition to the two who were killed. As soon as the accident transpired, the conductor of the train left the scene and no railroad employee, who could be recognized as such, could be discovered, from the time of the accident until every one of the wounded was cared for, or in any way rendering any aid whatever, except two or three men who lived near by, and said they were employed by the Division Master of the road. It was also stated by responsible persons that the regular conductor of the train was not at his post at the time the accident occurred, and his place was supplied by a person acting temporarily for him. After the accident, a number of ladies with their children, all of whom were very much frightened and excited, huddled together into a sleeping car of a train which had been sent to their relief. After a long delay, when the Express train came along and they were ready again to go forward, these ladies and children were driven out of the sleeping car, by the employees of the road, who were extremely insulting and brutal in their manner toward them, as indeed toward all the passengers. The Doctors in the vicinity of the accident, who were at once summoned, were very attentive and indefatigable in their care for the wounded, and deserve every credit."

A meeting of the passengers was held on board the cars shortly after the accident, when resolutions, censuring the officers and employees of the road, were adopted.

James P. Barr, Esq., who was on the train, arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon. His injuries are not so serious as were at first reported, no bones having been broken. He was removed to his residence, and will probably be able to walk in a few days.

TRANSFERRED.—Rev. J. D. Knox, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has consented to be transferred to the Kansas Conference. The Pittsburgh Conference will suffer loss in his going. Mr. Knox is an efficient and valuable laborer in the field of the ministry. Fifteen years of his life have been spent in the Pittsburgh Conference, and he has materially improved every field of toil that he has been sent to cultivate. Kansas will find him a valuable man in planting the institutions of Methodism in that new State. Some of his friends in Rochester and Bridgewater have remembered him of late in a substantial manner. Mr. Knox is well known in this community having been pastor Asbury and Trinity Churches a few years ago.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.—This favorite and prosperous Institution has decided on increasing her capital one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and has obtained the approval of the United States Treasury Department to the increase. She will now have *three hundred thousand dollars* capital. The large and growing business of this Bank (both Government and individual) renders this increase of capital necessary, and as the Bank offers every possible facility, it is fair to infer that increased prosperity will attend the increase of capital. $150 per share, for $100 paid in, is the market value of the stock to-day. This fact speaks for itself.

THE CHARTIERS RAILROAD.—An effort, we learn, is being made to complete the Chartiers Railroad. Some influential, responsible and energetic parties most of them from Philadelphia, met in this city on the 24th inst., for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration. They estimate the cost at one million of dollars, which they are able and willing to invest provided they can secure a certain amount of coal along the line of the railroad. Propositions are to be made to the present Board of Directors, and another meeting is appointed to take place on the 3d day of March next, for the purpose of meeting the parties interested.

DEATH OF A GALLANT SOLDIER.—We learn that John M. Griffith, a member of Company K, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, who was wounded in the right arm at the recent battle of Hatcher's Run, died a few days since. His arm was amputated at the shoulder, and his death occurred shortly after. Mr. Griffith was a citizen of Washington county at the time of his enlistment; was a brave and unflinching defender of his country's flag, and his sudden death will prove a source of deep regret to his relations and friends, to whom he was endeared by his manly sterling qualities of head and heart.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Saturday evening about six o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of the soot in a chimney in a house on Marion street, in the Eighth ward. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SORE THROAT, WHEN NEGLECTED, often results in confirmed Bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. *Joyne's Expectorant* relieves such a throat in a few hours. It also cures Coughs, Colds, Affections, and when taken in time, soon eradicates all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere

fe27-M-W-S

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agents,

2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' JAMICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-appearance of the world renowned McKEAN BUCHANAN and his beautiful and talented daughter, Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, who will appear in connection with the popular favorite, WILLIAM HENDERSON for nine grand combination.

THIS Monday EVENING, the celebrated play, in five acts, entitled

THE HUNCHBACK.

Master Walter.....McKean Buchanan
Julia.....Miss Virginia Buchanan
Sir Thomas Clifford.....William Henderson
Double Dance.....Miss Sylvester and Jennie.
To conclude with

MR AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

Mr. Peter White.....J. O. Sefton
Mrs. Peter White.....Mrs. J. Dickson

Introducing song and dance.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

First appearance in Pittsburgh of
The Great Original COLLINS,
The Great Original "Cure,"
"The Great Original 'Happy Old Man,'"
The Great Original "Active Boy."

First appearance of
MR. J. H. STOUT,
Ethiopian Comedian and Vocalist.

ALL THE STAR COMPANY
In their best acts. To conclude with the laughable farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

UNEQUALLED ATTRACTION!

First appearance of the celebrated
BILLY EMERSON,
BILLY EMERSON,
BILLY EMERSON,
The best Song and Dance Performer in the world.

First night of the thrilling drama in two acts entitled
THE BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT.

Black Martin.....W. J. Thompson
Arnold Wolf, } Twin Brothers.....J. C. Cloud
Louise.....Mrs. Frank Drew
Grip, the Butcher's Dog.....Hector

SINGING, DANCING, NEGROISMS, etc.

CONCERT HALL.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing Monday, February 27th.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE, BERGER FAMILY, AND A SOUND FEMALE.

BRASS BAND.

The above widely known and highly successful band of performers will give a series of their popular and pleasing entertainments as above, in which programme embraces a number of different, and, one would say, diverse attractions, including Ballads, and Operatic Music, the Bacchi Irish Comedy, Black Wire performance, Military Evolutions, &c., &c.

Matinee on Saturday afternoon, March 4th, for the accommodation of Ladies and children. Tickets, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence a quarter to 8 o'clock.

fe24-9t J. HENAGE CARTER, Proprietor.

A MUSICAL CARD.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPILS OF MR. CLEMENT TEFFEOUX, take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that we intend to give an Amateur Concert, on TUESDAY, 28th of February, at Masonic Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Mrs. A. Macrum, Misses M. Hanna, V. Stoner, A. Spencer, sopranos; Miss S. Cowley, a mezzo Soprano; Miss S. Ward Contralto; Mr. P. Zimmerman, Tenor Messrs. H. Colton, W. Edwards, Bariton; Mr. R. Breed, Bass.

The programme carefully selected from the works of the first masters, will comprise, beside pieces of a high classical order, a number or choice English ballads.

Tickets 75 cents. Secured seats $1. The sale of tickets to commence on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, 89, 5th st, at C. C. Mellor's music store, 8. Wood st.

fe24-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je26-1y

OILS

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

COR. WOOD STREET AND VIRGIN ALLEY,

PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. sep7

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se23 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

sep7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

96 Water and 102 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st. New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments o. Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law renceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sep11

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh,

se16

JOHN S. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

120 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Blankley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-6m

WINE BRANDY.—25 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by JAS. MILLER, 84 WATER ST.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the supervision of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience in operations, which in a natural condition would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are painless, quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters! Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Whalebone Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive deposits on demand, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. C. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL KNA

WM. K. NEVILLE, President.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

se7

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 81 Fourth Street,

oc31-6m

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se27-1y

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the bonds. Those who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1.50 a year interest, payable at maturity of principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

1y30 HANNA, HART & CO. Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant's & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.	Andrew Ackley,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes,	David Morgan,
Alex. Nimick,	Rees J. Thomas,
George Darsie,	Charles J. Clarke,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McCune.
C. W. Ricketson,	

de24-1y WM. P. HERBERT, Secy.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROSS, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSKEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. H. SHARPLESS,
Captain R. C. GREAT,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. McCRAKEN,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK.	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and stock of Merchandise; Insures Marine on Inland Navigation Risks and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. M. SHINN,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
JOHN E. KIRKPATRICK,	G. HANSON LOYD,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARNOULD.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....1,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John R. Hosack, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. Mecord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent, 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jy19-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HAZLETON,
R. F. JOHNS,	J. GLOVER, JR.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. ROGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de8

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 93 Water street, Philadelphia.

se15-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

se7

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au6-1y

J. BENDER & CO.,

NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS. offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Rasmore's Hive syrup and Pain Seizedont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dc6

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Rowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under act of Congress, 1861, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		**$50 Note.**
Two cents	"	**$100** "
Ten	"	**$500** "
20	"	**$1000** "
$1	"	**$5000** "

Notices of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe14-d&w-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of January, 1865. (Signed)

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja5-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid,

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of December, 1864

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja4-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 186..

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption, thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under said Act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja31-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja5-2m

BARREL FACTORY

FOR SALE.

All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS per day. Complete and in good running order.

Inquire of WM. M. SHINN,
jan6-1m No. 137 Fourth street.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

'Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,'

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja4-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja18-2m

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. 1864

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleveland.	For Wheeling.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	12:00 p. m.		
Mail	6:40 a. m.		8:25 a. m.

For New Castle and Erie.....5:30 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 8:5 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 2:45 p. m. 9:00 p.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, February 27, 1865.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year Certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

jan16

Finance and Trade.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25, P. M.

We notice a gradual depreciation of State, County and Railroad Securities, and a gradual but steady appreciation of Government Loans—also an increased difficulty of borrowing money upon mortgage or other securities—the reason is apparent and is attributable to the increased confidence in our National Securities—formerly capitalists, sought for absolute security and a moderate rate of interest in Mortgages, State and County Bonds and Railroad Mortgage Bonds; now they begin to find they can have equally good security and higher rates of interest in our National Securities, and hence the two classes are finding their level, and when a full confidence is had in our ability to maintain our Government there will be a further depreciation of the one and an appreciation of the other, until as formerly the National will command a much higher price than local Securities bearing the same interest. The relative value of these Securities is a much better indicator of confidence in our National Government, than is the price of Gold, which depends mainly upon the inflation of the currency, and which with the ability to borrow, will soon be reduced. Capitalists abroad will seek for our National Loans the more eagerly, as the certainty of our ability to conquer the rebellion is demonstrated, and eventually we shall be able to borrow money upon equally favorable terms as European Governments, say from three to four per cent, and pay off our present indebtedness with the proceeds—according to political economists *money* has a uniform value, and the difference of *interest* is a compensation for the risk.

—At the Evening Exchange there was an unusually large list of transactions, embracing a greater variety of stocks than usual.

Some of the stocks recently so active were, however, scarcely mentioned, among this class are Cherry Run and Pittsburgh, and Cherry Run and Pit Hole—the former was offered freely in large lots at $1 70, and but few bidders at any price. A sale of 50 shares was effected at $1 30.

Pit Hole was firm, but there were no transactions—97c bid, 98¾c asked. This company has just issued a prospectus, and from it we find that in our brief notice of it a few days since, we omitted several important properties and interests. We refer inquirers, however, to the published prospectus to be had at the Company's office.

Ritchie rallied and was sold at par. The recent accident which destroyed some of the property of this company had depressed its stock very much in this market, but since the particulars of the fire have been generally known among the stockholders, their confidence in it has been restored. The loss was very trifling. On Friday last there were between five and six hundred barrels of oil in tank at its well, which will be disposed of so soon as the market price will justify it. This alone will pay a liberal dividend. The manager, Mr. Howdon, is deserving of favorable mention for the rapid manner he has got things in operation after the fire. The Ritchie Company is fortunate in their selection in this respect. Had he not been at his post when the fire broke out, the company might have suffered an irreparable loss. Ohio Valley advanced very materially, and sold up to 55.

Rose sold at $2. This company is now getting more oil than anybody when we consider the small amount of capital stock it has. The new well is far ahead of the old one.

But the principal excitement was occasioned by the heavy sales by an officer of the Company of Tar, Story and Cherry Run; some 12,00 shares having been sold and mainly purchased by an operator having no connection with the Company.

It is very seldom that sales of a stock by an insider, supposed to have knowledge of its value do not have the effect of depreciating prices, but in this instance the stock maintained its price and even advanced at the close a half per cent.

We look with some interest for further movements in this stock, but think the public would do well to stand aside until the bulls and bears are done fighting over it. There is already been too much of this kind of work for a healthy management of the *business of producing oil* which was, we presume, the intention of the organization originally.

—We append, in detail, the sales of the evening:

150	Shares	Blood Farm and Ohio	1 80
50	do	Cherry Run Central	2 30
50	do	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 72
100	do	Culbertson	1 75
60	do	Elderado	1 70
200	do	Federal	1 12
100	do	Fleming and Blood	3 20
80	do	Hemlock	4 50
75	do	Horsenck	1 05
500	do	Merchants'	50
500	do	do	50
10	shares	National Refining Co	9 50
50	do	do do	9 50
100	do	Ohio Valley	1 51
100	do	do	1 51
100	do	do	1 51
100	do	do	1 52
100	do	do	1 52
100	do	do	1 54
50	do	do	1 55
50	do	Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	2 20
100	do	Ritchie	1 00
100	do	do	1 00
100	do	do	1 00
100	do	do	1 00
100	do	do	1 00
200	do	do	1 00
200	do	do	99
100	do	Rose	2 00
100	do	do	2 00
100	do	do	2 00
50	do	do	2 00
100	do	Tack Petroleum	3 60
100	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 06
200	do	do do	1 06
200	do	do do	1 06
200	do	do do	1 06
2000	do	do do	1 06
2000	do	do do	1 06
1000	do	do do	1 06
1100	do	do do	1 06
100	do	do do	1 06
100	do	do do	1 06